every man having in his heart a firm belief that God is with us." The speech occupied one hour and forty minutes. After speaking for three-quarters of an hour the chancelleor became fatigued from standing and sat down, continuing to speak from his seat. He afterward rose again and spoke with increasing animation to the end, pausing occasionally to partake of liquid refreshment. During the first part of the speech the relebstag preserved a deep silence that was unbroken by the alightest movement. When the speaker reminded his hearers that in 1803 it was due to the emperor and the advisors of the coalition that a war with Russia was avoided, applause broke out, which was repeated with renewed vigor when he declared the necessity that Germany should be equal to any emergency. The words, "We don't run after anybody," were received with acclaims, and his appeal to the "furor teutonicus" was highly effective, the cheering being loud and long. When Prince Bismarck resumed his seat Dr. Frankenstein moved that the landwehr bill be adopted en bloc, and that, in view of the political situation, there be no debate upon the loan bill. Herren Helidorf, Bennigsen, and Behr supported the motion, and it was adopted; the loan bill was thereupon referred to the budget committee. Frince Bismarck left the house and was BISMARCK'S PACIFIC SPEECH.

HIS GREAT ADDRESS IN THE REICH-STAG ON THE MILITARY BILL.

The Warlike Tendencies of Russia and France Drove Germany to an Attitude of Defense-Austria the Natural Ally of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The reichetag pro-ceeded with the first reading of the military loan bill to-day. Prince Bismarck arose to address the house. He said: "I not believe that I can add anything to the true state of the case regarding the bill. I do not address you on that account. My object is to speak of the general situation of Europe. I may confine myself to referring to what I said on the same subject change since then, when I feared war with peace-loving president, and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can, therefore, reassure the public that, so far as France is concerned, the prospect has become more peaceful. Regarding Russia also, I am of no other opinion than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia The situation must not be judged from

The stuation must not be judged from press comments.

"The Russian newspapers I do not believe. I believe the czar's word absolutely. The situation on the whole is not different from that of 1879. I grant that the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier may appear serious, but I perceive no cause or pretext for a Russian or a European war. Russia has no interest to conquer Prussian or Austrian provinces.

Russia has no interest to conquer Prussian or Austrian provinces.

"Indeed, I go so far in my confidence as to say that even a war with France would not necessitate a war with Russia, although the latter eventually would involve the former. It is true that I cannot demand an explanaticu from the Russian foreign office regarding the concentration of troops on the frontier, but, having been well acquainted with Russia's foreign policy for a generation, I may have my own opinion on the matter. I believe the Russian cabinet intends to make Russia's voice heard at the next European crists, and therefore wishes to push her military forces as far westward as possible.

the next European crisis, and therefore wishes to push her military forces as far westward as possible.

"Perhaps Russis speculates upon a turn taking place soon in the eastern question, and desires then to act promptly and with greater weight. Perhaps Russis intends to render her diplomatic demands more effectual from the fact of having an army ready for war behind them. We, however, are only concerned in the eastern question in a secondary manner."

Prince Bismarck proceeded to review the relations between Prussia and Russia since 1848, and showed how frequently they had assumed a menacing aspect. He said that at all times the calmness and conscientiousness displayed by the ministers on the Prussian side towards the threatening position of Russian affairs—a position of which foreign countries had no idea—had succeeded in averting mischief.

"As early as 1863," he continued, "matters were in such a position that everybody urged me to advise striking a blow. I waited quictly until the were struck. I believe we did well in this. Despite all indications of a storm a certain feeling of tranquility supervened owing to the intimate relations between the three emperors. Then, as now, however, we were constrained to augment and organize our forces so that in case of precessity we might, at and forth as

cations of a storm a certain feeling of tranquillity supervened owing to the intimate relations between the three emperors. Then, as now, however, we were constrained to augment and organize our forces so that in case of necessity we might stand forth as a strong nation making its power prevail by our strength and defending its authority, its dignity, and its possessions.

"To effect this purpose," continued the chancellor, "no sacrifice must or can be too heavy. The warlike tendencies of France and Russia drive us to defense: the pike in France and Russia compel us to become carp. We are better able than any other nation to offer a strong resistance to our foss. Our relations with Russia were not disturbed by the successes of 1860. Prussia has always shown neresit complaisant to Russia, and has done Russia many services, for which she might claim gratitude, and for which she has, in fact, received acknowledgement. Prussia has at all times sought to maintain good relations with Russia, although the latter left us in the lurch at Oimuetz. I, myself, when minister to Russia, labored to keep up such relations and reaped success. These traditional relations had always prepossessions for me, and I have fostered them though my friendly feelings for Russia have cooled. I say this in order to make it clear why we concluded an alliance with Austria. We were inclined to accede to the demands Russia made upon us before last year's war in the east. Russia then turned to Austria, but in valin. At the congress, which I was only able to bring together with great trouble, I exercise any such a condition of the demands Russia made upon us before last year's war in the east. Russia then turned to Austria, but in valin. At the congress, which I was only able to bring together with great trouble, I exercise any such a such as a substantian to the demands Russia made upon the beaution of the demands Russia made upon the beaution of the demands Russia for the world to hot and would not give umbrage to Austria. If I had done so we wo

ntracting parties. This it was we wished the world to know. This it was we wished the world to know. Not this treaty only, but also that with Italy, is the expression of common interests and common efforts to avert common dangers and to maintain peace. Austria followed this thoughtful policy in 1870 in resisting the entreaties of France to come forward against the Germans. Austria is our natural ally in dangers which threaten us from fluesia and France. But there is no need to fear the hatred of Russia. No wars are waged from mere hatred, for otherwise France would have to be at war with Italy and the whole world. The strength we possess will reassure our pubwith Italy and the whole world. The strength we possess will reassure our public opinion and the nervousness of the bourses and the press. Our task now is to streng then this strength. We must, of course, have the best of weapons for the fathers of families who will have to serve under the present bills, with the aid of which we shall be able to place a million good soldiers on each of our frontiers. Behind them stand our reserves. It must not be said that others can do the same. That is just what they cannot do. We have the material not only for forming an enormous army, but for furnishing it with officers.

That is just what they cannot do. We have the material not only for forming an enormous army, but for furnishing it with officers.

"We have a corps of officers such as no other power has. When we undertake a war it must be a people's war, which all approve, as in 1870. If we are attacked, then the furor-teutonicus will flame out. No one can make headway ageinst that. Neither consciousness of our strength nor hope of victories can restrain us from continuing our peaceful efforts. I hope we shall remain at peace with our neighbors, especially with Russia, which has no pretext for a war. The spy affairs with France are not worth considering. No one begins war for trifles. In such cases a sensible man gives way. We have endeavored to maintain our old relation with Russia, but we do not run after anybody.

"With regard to Bulgaria we have remained perfectly consistent. Russia certainly has every reason to feel grateful for the loyal attitude of Germany on the Bulgarian question. If Russia calls upon us to support in eur communication with the sultan's government such of her claims as are compatible with the decisions of the Berlin congress, I will have no hesitation in doing so. We place our reliance on the strength of our army. If we have no cause to use it, all the better; but we must make our arrangements with the idea that we do use it. Threats do not frighten us. The threats of the press are boundless folly. Such things cannot in the alightest degree influence our action. We Germans fear God, and nothing else in the world. The fear of God makes us wish to foster peace. He who breaks the peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of the fatheriand, such as summoned the whole population of Frussia to arms in 1813, is the common possesia to arms in 1813, is the common possesia to the whole population of the who attacks will find it armed to a man,

budget committee.

Frince Bismarck left the house and was
followed by a cheering crowd which surrounded him notwithstanding the efforts of

HICKS-BEACH NOT ANXIOUS TO GO IN THE

CABINET. CABINET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In a speech at Bristol this evening Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared he had no desire to rejoin the misistry, and if he did so it would be at the wish of others. He maintained that his

wish of others. He maintained that his firsh policy was antagonistic to Gladstone's. He thought there was very little in the government's policy to test the uplon between the liberals and conservatives.

Designer Watson has completed the design of a yacht similar to that of the Thistle but made of composite instead of steel. He also has designed a center board steel yacht.

also has designed a center board steel yacht.
The Italian government has no intention of publishing the treaty with the central powers. The question of maintaining the status quo of the Mediterranean does not

enter into the treaty.

Sweden has formed a protectionist ministry.
Several Russian frontier towns received extra regiments and squadrons of cavairy.

Parnell has summoned a meeting in
parliament buildings at 11 o'clock, Thursday, prior to the opening of the house of

commons.

Henry Perkins, arrested for stealing jeweiry from Frederick Cutter, has pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to awalt documents from America.

THE WEARY PEDS AT WORK.

Ten of the Starters Dropped for Fail-

ing to Make 100 Miles.

New York, Feb. 6 .- During the day the

attendance at the walking match at Madison Square Garden was not large. The

mmense atructure was, however, well filled

At midnight the following notice was

VIRGINIA SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Deplorable Statistics-An Agreement

on Mount Vernon Avenue Charter

RIGHMOND, VA., Feb 6 .- In the senate

o-day Mr. Moore, of Fairfax, said that the

superintendent of public instruction had informed him that of the 600,000 children

of school age in the state only 180,000 at

The Vanderbilt Answer.

The Shipments of Coal.

READING, PA., Feb. 6.—Notwithstanding the rosy reports of the resumption of collicries in the Schuylkill region, no more is being

the Schuyikili region, no more is being shipped now than several weeks ago. During the past forty-eight hours but 4% cars of ceal were shipped from the Schuyikili region. Very little of this was left in this city or towns nearer the coal regions. It was hauled through to Philadelphia and vicinity. During the same time nearly 40% cars of bituminous coal were sent through the region.

Objected to the Indian Territory Court.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 6.-I. C. Parker, presiding judge of the United States district

presiding judge of the United States district court, to-day announced his opposition to the bill before Congress to establish a court in the Indian territory, and desires to have the matters pertaining to this subject more fully investigated before it is acted upon.

Heavy Armor Plates.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Feb. 6.—At the Carnegie Steel Works will soon commence the making of armor plates of the heaviest pattern. The

ingots of some will weigh 10,000 pounds, some thing unheard of in the history of steel manu facture. They will be each four feet square and cast in sand instead of iron molds.

Division of the Diocese of Alton, ALTON, I.L., Feb. 6.—The diocese of Alton will be divided into two districts, with Rev.

Father Ryan, of St. Columbkill's, as bishop of the southern discuss.

Gen, Sheridan's Return.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Gen. Sheridan stopped in this city to night on his return from

Boston to Washington, and attended the an-mual ball of the State Fencibles.

Union of the Two Cities.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—The chamber of com-merce has appointed a committee of twenty to confer with a similar committee from Min-neapolis respecting the proposed union of the two cities.

this evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1888.

SENATOR HALE TRIES TO BELITTLE THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Senator Hale's remarks on the proposed permanent exposition which is to be held in this city caused much comment last night, not only by the business men but by a number of senators and members who have always favored this city as being the est place at which to locate such an exposition. The joint resolution as intro-duced by Mr. Hoar read: "In addition to Representatives, that the chief justice of the United States shall deliver an oration, and that the President of the United States, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet, the executives of the several states and territories, and such other persons as may hereafter be determined upon shall be invited to attend.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Hoar whether there was abything in the resolution by which Congress could be considered as committing itself in any form to a great industrial exposition in the city of Wasnington.

Mr. Hoar replied that the committee had not come to any conclusion on that subject, and had not even considered it. The committee had heard some persons in regard to it, but had not taken it up for action. The committee, in reporting the resolution, had carefully refrained from anything which would commit the Senate or Congress to any such plan. the United States shall deliver an oration.

would commit the Senate or Congress to my such plan.

Mr. Voorhees (a member of the select committee) said that he understood the joint resolution to be a mere announcement that the centennial of the constitution would be celebrated, and to be an outline of the manner in which it would be done. He regretted that he had not been present at the last meeting of the committee, but had supposed that some step would be taken in regard to invitations to the South American countries. He asked Mr. Hoar whether he contemplated offering an amendment in that sense.

Mr. Hoar replied that the select committee had found that that matter was pending before the committee on foreign

mittee had found that that matter was pending before the committee on foreign relations, and before a subcommittee thereof, of which Mr. Fry was chairman, and it was well known that that senator had in mind the desire to have a commercial consultation with the various South American countries promoted by this country. The select committee had not wished to take any step to embarrass or interfere with the foreign relatious committee.

take any step to embarrass or interfere with the foreign relations committee.

Mr. Vorhees expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and added that there was nothing in the joint-resolution committing anybody to an exposition. Whatever might be done hereafter in that direction, the pending resolution did not commit Congress to any such line of action.

Mr. Hale suggested the propriety of omitting the introductory words (in quotation marks). He understood from the remarks of the senator from Massachusetts that the select committee did not propose to deal with the subject of any other celbration. Mr. Hoar explained that what he meant was that the select committee would not deal with that subject without conference with the committee on foreign relations, which had charge of it. Of course the principal and most important point in the matter was that of commercial relations.

Mr. Hale said he did not object to the

At midnight the following notice was served on the backers of the men who had falled to reach the 100-mile notch: "As your man has falled to cover 100 miles in the first twenty-four hours he is hereby notified to discontinue walking, as he will not be scored in the future."

Following is the 12 o'clock score: Hart, 130; Albert, 130; Guerro, 139; Golden, 126; Panchot, 125; Herty, 124; Day, 115; Hegglman, 112; Cox, 110; Cartwright, 103; Horan, 105; Dillon, 104; Stockel, 102; Conners, 102; Sullivan, 101; Tilly, 100; Viot, 100; Sinclair, 100; Taylor, 160; Stout, 100; Noremac, 100; Lurkey, 100; Johnson, 100.

All below these figures are barred from the contest. They are Keeshon, 87; Dufrane, 89, Elson, 93; Currany 92; Campona, 70; Call, 78; Newhart, 84; Atwood, 98; Hughes, 81; Burrell, 82

The score at 1a. m. was: Hart, 130 miles 3 laps; Albert, 130; Guerrero, 130, 4; Golden, 120; Panchot, 125; Herty, 122; Day, 121, 3; Moore, 119.5; Hegelman, 115.5; Cox, 110; Cartwright, 1054; Horan, 105; Dillon, 107.7; Stockel, 105.1; Vint, 100.2; Noremac, 100 3; Sinclair, 100.1; Taylor, 100.2; Stout, 100.1, Lurkey, 100; Johnson, 100. course the principal and most important point in the matter was that of commercial relations.

Mr. Hale said he did not object to the joint resolution unless there larked in it something more than was seen; nor did he object to the other branch of the celebration(the commercial conference with South American states), but the greater question of a long-centinued national or international exposition, to be held in Washington or elsewhere, involved most serious considerations and should be approached verycarefully. Time and place should be selected with care, and, however proud they might all be of the city of Washington, and however glad they might be to have it built up, and digulified, and adorned, it was not sufficiently a seat of art, or science, or abor, or manutures, to justify its selection for a great exposition. For one, therefore, he did not want to be committed to anything that locked in that direction.

Estates and Banks.

Boston, Feb. 6.—It is stated to night that John C. Grordey, a prominent lawyer, member of the school board, and president of the Catholic Union, is a defaulter for about \$75,000. He was attorney for the Union Institution for Savings, which will lose ab att \$4,000, and was also trustee for six different estates, all of which have been wrecked. He suddenly left for Europe last November, and departed so quietly that not even his law partner was told of his intended trip. Recent circumstances of some peculiar transactions have shown him to be a very clever swindler. His wife promises to make good part of his stealings.

Bishops Ireland and Keane Going to Philadelphia-Baltimore Returns. BALTIMORE, MD , Feb. 6.-Bishops Ire and and Keane, having concluded for the The Vanderbilt Answer.

Naw Yonk, Feb. 6.—The executors of Will iam H. Vanderbilt have filed an answer in the United States circuit court in the snit brought against them by the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The suit is brought to recover \$2,25,000 for alleged breach of contract. Joined with the executors in the answer are J. B. Colgate & Company, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Steven B. Elkins, Henry T. Dimock, Francis Lynde Stetson, John U. Brookman, J. W. Fellows, executors of Augustus Schell, James J. Beiden, O. H. Payne, H. A. Hutchins, William C. Whitney, William T. Hatch & Sons, Abram S. Hewitt, and Edward A. Wickes. The auswer is a general denial. present their collections in Baltimore for the proposed Catholic university, started this evening for Philadelphia to make arrangements for similar collections in that city after Easter. They declare that the result of their labors in Baltimore and Wash-ington have been most gratifying, the subscriptions received amounting to over \$150,000. The contributions of Cardinal Gibbons and his clergy have reached the

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES. Just after the House adjourned the Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney, of East Saginaw, reminded Mr. White that he had voted for him, but that he had voted for him, but that he had better go and take out his naturalization papers as soon as possible.

Capt. White said while he was being congratulated on his victory that the Democrats of Fort Wayne had elected him to Congress, and that Democrats from all over the country had elected that he should stay where he had been put.

Senator Blackburn is said to be suffering from a nervous shock. The probabilities are that some one offered him a glass of water. He is recovering as rapidly as any Kentucky gentleman could be expected to under the cir-cumstances.

Fersonal friends of newspaper agen.
Fersonal friends of the late Mr. Leif, who is said to have discovered America 500 years before Columbus put in an appearance, have appeared to the Senate for a celebration in honor of the defunct feetander. Capt. Bassett says he has no recollection of ever having seen the gentleman.

Just before Mr. Crisp made his closing attack on Mr. White vesterday evening, he held a consultation with Premier Mills, and the brainy Texan laid down the law to his subordinate, Crisp's foroclous uttorances, when he referred to Cockran, McAdoo, Collins, and Wilson, fell short of their mark, however. He did not succeed in cocording any one.

That distinguished jurist, Charles Frederick Crisp, argued yesterday that unless Mr. White could show, by record, that he had been naturalized, he had failed to make a case, and should therefore be ousted from the seat to which he had been sent by 17-900 Indiana citizens. "Feople who live in glass houses should never throw stones." Mr. Crisp was born in Sheffield, Eng., so he states in his autoblography, of American parents. Now, to prove his citizenship, by the records of a court, hy would have to produce the certificate of his father's birth, showing conclusively where he was born, and if he failed to do this, then (according to Crisp's law) the third district of feorgia has no legal representative in Congress, and Charles Frederick Crisp is an allen.

A MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

In Institution Badly Needed in This District.

The commissioners, in their annual report to the President and Congress, spoke of the great need of a municipal hospital. Commissioner Webb, who is much interexted in this matter thinks that the time has come for the erection of a suitable has come for the erection of a suitable building for hospital purposes on a plau that will be satisfactory and supply the want of the District. The increased numbers of sick patients sent to the different hospitals and cared for at the expense of the District warrants some steps being taken whereby the hospital service can be supervised and better controlled by the commissioners, and the system improved upon. A glance at the reports of the sanitary officer for the following years will give some idea of the number of sick persons sent to the hospitals:

| SENTIO | 1585, 1886, 1887, 1886, 1887, 1887, 1888, 1887, 1888, 1887, 1888,

 Soil sent to the hospitals:
 1835, 1836, 1837,

 Ristr 10 1835, 1836, 1837,

 Freedmen's.
 771
 573
 574

 washington Asylum.
 223
 234
 231
 231

 Providence
 390
 370
 437
 241
 40
 44
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 40
 4

Total 1.572 1.416 In connection with the proposed new establishment, it is intended that it shall be used for all emergency purposes. At present the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary are the only resorts for the police in the central portion of the city to take the cases of persons lejured or seized with sickness on the streets. The extension of the police patrol system has been found to be a most valuable adjunct to the quick removal of the sick and injured to their homes and hospitals. The long distances of the various hospitals from a central point calls for the erection by the District of one more easy of access. Along with the erection and completion of the necessary atructure will, of course, be the medical faculty or staff. As yet no plans have been perfected by the commissioners, but it is uppermost in their minds to introduce some change to remedy the defects now existing under the present system. The hospitals of New York city, such as Bellevue, Governor's Island, and Roosevelt, are patterns worthy of imitation. The rapid growth of the city urges upon the commissioners the inauguration of such an institution as the eastern cities support. The stigma that rests upon the poorhouse hospital, although a worthy establishment and one that has accomplished much good, makes that place dreaded by the poor but exemplary people who have to go to it for treatment for their ills. The work of the eanitary office is increasing yearly, and the police ambulance service, which is a department of that office, made 1,179 runs during the past year, and in addition, the patrol wagons of the first, sixth, and fourth precincis assisted in making 159 runs for hospital cases.

There are many good reasons existing. In connection with the proposed new establishment, it is intended that it shall be

There are many good reasons existing in favor of the proposed institution which in themselves are worthy of commendation. There is no doubt that a majority of the medical fraternity will gladly well-come the idea of a will-built and well-constructed municipal hospital. It is a thing wanted, and must come.

THE RIOTING RENEWED.

Police Precautions Prevent Very Sc

rious Trouble.
Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—When the hour arrived for the non-union workmen to quit work at the Solar fron works this afternoon a large crowd of the strikers and their friends gathered in the vicinity of the mill. A few minutes after 4 o'clock thirty of the negroes under the protection of a squad of twenty-five policemen made their appearnegroes under the protection of a squad of twenty-five poltcemen made their appearance. They were greeted with cries of "black sheep" and "scab," but no attention was paid to the angry crowd. The procession started down Smallman street, followed by the mob, which steadily increased in size until the street for a square was black with people. At the corner of Thirty-third street stones commenced to fly and it began to look daogerous, but the officers promptly turned on the crowd and drove them back, after which they escorted the colored men to their homes. Three trips were necessary to get all the men from the mill, and the same scenes were repeated each time. A number of persons, including the non-unionists and oblockers, were slightly injured by being bit with stones and other missiles, but no one was seriously hurt.

Officer Friedman, whom it was alleged fired the shot that struck young Kenny, was arrested to night on a charge of felonious shooting preferred by an uncle of the boy. Friedman says he never used his revolver. boy. Friedman says he never used his re

THE LIBBY PRISON SALE.

Confirmation of the Report That it is to be Removed.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—The announce-ment telegraphed from Chicago and published this morning that the old Libby prison building in this city was about to be sold to W. H. Gray and others, of Chicago, and removed to and erected in that city has created considerable comment here. Louis Rawlings, of thereal estate firm of Rawlings Rawlings, of the real estate firm of Rawlings & Rose, who have the property in hand stated that negotiations for the purchase of the property by a Chicago syndicate begin nearly a month ago; that an option was obtained on Jan. 28, giving Mr. Gray thirty days' time: that on the 30th ultimo his firm received a telegram to close the sale and have the title verified and the necessary papers prepared and that all that is now needed is for Mr. Gray to come forward, pay the purchase price, \$23,000 cash, and receive a deed for the property. The announcement of the sale, while it created surprise, causes little or no unfavorable surprise, causes little or no unfavorable

Buights of Pythias Fair. The third and last week of the fair and bazar of Nelson Division, Knights of Pythias, was ushored in last night, with an unusually large crowd in attendance. Both socially and

large crowd in attendance. Both socially and financially the fair is a success. As the time for the close of the voting on the various articles draws nigh, the interest in the various actives the state of the contests in the various contests increases. The race between the Merchant Rifles and Company A. 3d battalion, for the stand of colors has become fast and furious. C. E. E. Wood was the successful contestant for the Knights of Labor badge, with 211 votes. The leading candidates for the articles that voling closes on to-night are: Coffee mill, Esles Brothers; lady's gold watch, Mrs. J. P. Smith; scales, (correc Estler; Knight of Pythias charm, A. D. Bagby, To-night Webster Lodge, K. of P., will visit the fair, and later on in the week the Merchants' Rifles and Alexaudria Light Infantry will be present.

Travels in Sunny Spain. That efficient guide, Mr. J. L. Stoddard, escorted a large and enthusiastic company on its "Travels in Sunny Spain" at the Congregational Church last night. Gradually he led them across the mountains amid the most lovely scenery that human eyes had ever looked on, amid the gloomy surroundings of that fated monarch, Philip II, and his manuscleum; Cordova, and the relies of Moorish times. Seville, that wonderful city Mioorish times. Geralda, which has stood for conturies, and from whose minarchs was sounded the Mosiem eall to prayers. The regulation built light was vividly depicted, and then the Alhambra and Granada Thouments to the departed glory of the Moorieh race. To morrow evening this trip will be repeated. tional Church last night. Gradually he le

Senator Blackburn Better. While cailing on a friend restorday, Senato Blackburn was stricken suddenly with a nervous shock, and was driven to the Ebbit House, his hotel, in an unconscious state, Last evening a REPERLICAN reporter called to learn the senator's condition, but was informed that he was as yet unable to see any one and wanted complete rest. He sent word, however, that he was able to sit up, and thought that his complete recovery was but the question of a short time.

John L. Lee, Hugh Mctiarvey, and C. J. Farner, representatives of the Reading strikers, have been invited to address a mass meeting under the auspices of D. A. 56. K. of L., and the Federation of Labor Unions, at Grand Army Hall on Wednesday eventing A number of senators and members of Compress have promised to be present and make addresses.

dents desire it.

The postofflee bill introduced vesterials by Milikan, of Maine, provides for the purchase of that portion of square 889 which is bounded by Fennsylvania avenue on the unit. C. already the senators and members of Compress have promised to be present and make addresses.

The National Opera Company began a week's season of grand opera in English at the New National Theater last night and scored a positive triumph in a great production of Wagner's superb opera. "Tann-hauser." The performance in individual

work, and rich effect. In the grand ensembles, and costly appointments would have done credit to any grand opera house in Europe, with its government subsidy and limitiess recources. As a result of individual enterprise and management the company is a remarkable institution, and one which should have the fullest support in every large city in the Union. Washington is certafuly doing its share in support of national opera, the advance sale for the national opera, the advance sale for the national opera, the advance sale for the national opera week being over \$11,000. Last night's audience was large in numbers and notable in its fashionable character. The President and Mrs. Ecleveland had taken a box, but were unable to be present, owing to Mrs. Cleveland being in mourning for her uncle. Numerous senators, Cabinet officers, representatives, &c., were present with their families, and the Russian, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese legations were well represented. The performance showed the company to be far more complete as an operatic organization and stronger in its principal artists than either the old American or National Opera Companies which have visited Washington in past seasons. Wagner's "Tannhauser" is not a "star" opera. To be given with good effect every character in the cast must be taken by an artist, and not by a substitute for an artist, as is not infrequent in other operatic organizations giving such a work as "Tannhauser." The auccess of last night's performance lay in the fact that evox to the minor roles the opera was strongly cast. The following artists appeared in the opera: Borth Flerson, Charlotte Walker, Amands Fabris, Messrs. Sylva, Hassett, Ludwig, Stoddard, vetta, and Broderick. Most of the sample of the substitute of the part of the substitute of the

known in this country. "FAUST" TO-NIGHT,

"FAUST" TO NIGHT.

To night there will be an elaborate production of Gounod's "Faust," which will draw a crowded audience. Emma Jush will appear as Marguerite and Barton McGuckin, the famous English tenor, will make his Washington debut as Faust. The cast also includes William Ludwig as Mephisto, Amanda Fabris as Siebei, and Alonzo Stoddard as Valentine. The opera will be given in its entirety, including the grand bacchanal ballet of the fourth act.

To-morrow night the first operatic novelty of the season will be given in Goldmark's great opera, "The Queen of Sheba," which has been one of the leading successes at the Metropolitan Opera Hobse, New York, for three seasons. Owing to the strong demand for an Italian opera in the week's repetoire, Mr. Locke announces Verdi's operatic masterpiece "Aida," which will be given on Friday, in place of the "Huguenots." "Aida" is one of the finest productions by the National Opera Company, and there was a large demand for seats for Friday night at the box office of the New National Theater to-day.

The performance of "Faust" to-night will begin at So'clock nunctually. The operatic performances of the week will begin promply at the hour advertised.

Arrested as Suspicious Characters.

Arrested as Suspicious Characters. Wm. Casey and James Leslie, two white men, were discovered in the upper story of a house near Twelfth and G streets last night by the lady occupants. Sergt. Heffuer and Detective Mahou arrested them at the request of the ladies.

CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT.

A large number of petitions for prohibition in the District were presented yesterday. District legislation will have a better oppor-tunity in a little while, when the House gives it two days in each month.

Arguments were made before the subcommittee on the judiciary of the House District committee yesterday in favor of the abolition of the police court. of the police court.

The District commissioners, by Senatz resolution, are called upon to report a list of all school buildings rented or leased by the District. The number of pupils and the amount of rent paid is also asked for.

The police bill, which Mr. Hemphill intro-luced yesterday, provides for the increase of the metropolitan police force to 7 licuterants, 120 sergeants, 115 privates, 19 station clerks, 9 laborers, and 55 mounted men.

A bill was introduced yesterday by Mr. Remphili providing for an aditional term of the circuit court of the supreme court of the District and for the appointment of an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the District and Senator Blair yesterday presented a memorial from the Knights of Labor of the District of Columbia, which states that 300 additions school rooms are required here immediately The memorialists also ask for an increase if the salaries of teachers. Referred to District

committee.

Mr. Dibble, chairman of the House committee on public buildings and grounds, introduced a bill yesterday appropriating \$509.000 for the construction of a city postolice and offices for the District authorities or the site of the old part of the city hall, which Mr. Dibble proposes to have torn down.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, condemning the action of non-residents who position Congress to introduce prohibition in the District, and resolving that it is the sense of the senate and House that such law should not be causted unless a majority of the Bistrict residents desire it.

The protettee bill introduced posterilax by

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

HIS A BRILLIANT AND LARGELY AT-TENDED RECEPTION.

Representatives of all Nations Lend Their Presence-Handsome Ladies in Elegant Tollettes-Mrs. Lamont's Enjoyable Tea-Mrs. Whitney at the

Secretary Bayard's house was literally packed last night at his second reception, one of the series having been omitted on account of the death of a relative. The Secretary was assisted by his three daugh-ters—Miss Bayard, in black tulle; Miss Florence Bayard, in Illac crape, and Miss Louise, in white lace. The very stairs were impassable, two streams, one ascending and one descending filling the way. People love to come to this house and to linger here, for the charm of true hospitality is in ple love to come to this house and to linger here, for the charm of true hospitality is in the air of it, the welcome is so hearty and its sincerity unmistakable. There were enough celebrities in the house to supply lions for fifty drawing rooms. Mrs. Carlisle, the British minister and Miss West, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss John Bigelow, with Mrs. J. C. Ayer, Mrs. Spinols and Mrs. Farquiar, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fox, Miss Beulah Fox, Miss Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Milloy, Hon. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Milloy, Hon. and Mrs. Nathan Goff, ir, Miss Goff, the Chinese minister, Mr. Liang, Mr. Yow, Mrs. Starring, the Misses Huyck, Mr. and Mrs. And Mrs. Wadworth, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Adwiss Bullock, Hon. and Mrs. Fairchild, Adwired Bullock, Hon. and Mrs. Henry Edwardes, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Admiral and Mrs. Weson. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. W. W. Phelps, Judge, Mrs. and Miss Denver, Mrs. Hearst, Miss Buterfield, Mr. McAfee, and Prof. and Mrs. Futuam.

Mrs. Whitney received last evening for

refield, Mr. McAret, and Putnam.

Mrs. Whitney received last evening for the bachclors' german, the last of the series, and Miss Belle Thompson, daughter of Col. Thompson, of New York, who is her guest, accompanies her.

Mrs. Lamont gave a most charming tea vesterday afternoon to unmarried people to

Col. Thompson, of New York, who is her guest, accompanies her.

Mrs. Lamont gave a most charming tea yesterday afternoon to unmarried people to meet Miss Warner, of Bridgeport, and Miss Willard, the guest of the white house. Mrs. Lamont wore a pretty tollet of white sitk and lace, Miss Willard blue sitk, and Miss Warner black tulle and wistaria blossoms. Miss Walter, Miss Walter, Miss Walter, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Hudson, Miss Pruyn, Miss Waller, Miss Billings, Miss Villas, Miss Forence Bayard, Miss Condit Smith, Miss Scheley, and Miss Mary Wilson also assisted with the reception. A tra table was spread in the dining room, that was profusely decorated with flowers. About 360 young people crowded the rooms. During the afternoon Mr. Warren Young, Mrs. Edward M. Knox and Miss Willard sang. Mrs. Knox's rich contraits filled the rooms and brought forth enthusiastic applause. Miss Willard has an exquisite voice, and her fine expressive face is a litting accompaniment to it. Some of those present were ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace, of New York, Baron von Zedtwitz, Miss Jenks, the Misses Oberly, Mr. Zachry, Miss Annie Wilson, the Misses Patten, Miss Mullen, the Misses Forbers, Lieut Bevington, Mr. Frank Martin, Mr. Dont, Lieut. Van Vilet, Miss Foster, Miss Butterfield, Miss Ingalis, Miss Rosecrans, Miss Lucy Paige, Miss Corkhill, and Mr. Ross Thompson.

There was a pleasant company of ladies assembled in Mrs. Whitney's ball room yesterday to bear Prof. Charles Cluett present the story of the historic church at Charrenton, or that was once there. Prof. Cluett was introduced by Dr. Sunderland. He began by giving a brief story of the splendid Huguenot edifice that was tone down stone by stone by 400 workmen employed by Louis NIV, who was instigated by Mme. de Maintenon to do the deed. She was directed by Pere Le Chaise, the clever monk. to make the request, and the trio swore there should never at alin be a place of Protestant worship in Charrenton. The little congregation in that fine old suburo of the French capital have pur

contributions at his residence, 33% C street northwest. Mrs. Whitney received the ladies a morning dress of white lace over silk, garnished with Illac ribbons. Among those present were Mrs. and Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. Lyman Tiflany, Mrs. Senator Palmer, Mrs. John Shernan. Mrs. Patten, Mrs. John M. Glover, Mrs. J. P. Jones. Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Lander, Miss Foote, Mrs. James E. Campbell, Mrs. H. Warder, Mrs. Scott Townsend, Mrs. Morrill, Miss Swan, Mrs. Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Nelson Brown, Mrs. S. M. Brian, Mrs. J. G. Black, Miss Scott, Mrs. and Miss Jonks, Mrs. Brodhead, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Somers, Miss Kate Foote, and Mrs. N. S. Lincoln. The German minister gave a dinner last night. night, Mrs. N. S. Blanchard held the closing

Mrs. N. S. Blanchard held the closing one of her charming receptions yesterday at her hospitable home on North Capitol street, and on which occasion the p easant apartments were more than usually filled with a gay party of friends and acquaintances, who seemed loth to bid farewell to these enjoyable reunions. The hostess tendered her customary cordial welcome to each, and was assisted in her duties by a number of young ladles, who included Miss Queen, of Kentucky, in a hand-some robe of cafe au lait silk; Miss McCullough, in shrimp pink silk and tulle; Miss Howe, pale blue silk, and her guest, Miss Clay, who presided at the table in the dining room in an exquisite gown of tor-Miss Clay, who presided at the table in the dising room in an exquisite gown of torquoise blue cherille dotted tulle over satin of the same shade; Miss Wheeler, of Alabama, in garnet silk with velvet bodice made with the picturesque Elizabethian collar, dispensed chocolate at the opposite end of the pientifully spread board; Mrs. Blanchard wore a beautiful toilet of rose pink faille, trimmed with white lace.

Mrs. Lyons, of Richmond, and her three daughters will hold their last reception on Friday next, as they intend leaving shortly for their southern home. A large circle of friday next, as they intend leaving shortly for their southern home. A large circle of admiring friends will greatly regret their less from our midst, and hope for a renewal of their pleasant hospitalities next season. Mrs. Starring will give a large tea this

Are. Starring will give a large test clusted fermoon.

Mrs. Joseph M. Carey will not receive to day, but will be at home next Tuesday.

Mrs. Oates will not receive to day.

The Misses Herbert, at the litigs House, will not receive to-day.

Mrs. B. M. Cutcheon will hold her last formal reception Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 8, at No. 1409 Massachusetts avenue. She will be assisted by Miss Cutcheon and a party of young ladies from Michigan. Michigan.
Misses Boughton and Smith, of Brooklyn Miss Wright, of California: Miss Clay, of Louisiana, and Miss Williamson, of this city, will receive with the family of Repre-sentative Wheeler to-morrow (Tuesday).

Ex-Gov. John F. Lewis. The condition of ex-Gov. John F, Lowis,

The condition of ex-Gov, John F, Lewis, of Virginia, his many friends will be pleased to learn, is much improved. He was able yesterday, for the first since his sickness, to come down into the library, and joined his family and that of his son in-law, John Ambier Smith, with whom he is stopping. His progress is very cheering and encouraging, and his wife new believes that he will recover. Should he improve sufficient to leave the house any number of friends have offered their carriages to take him riding.

Campanini's Grand Operatic Concert. The Campanint Grand Operatic Concert Company will be at the Congregational burch on Monday evening next, The company

MOUNT VERNON AVENUE. Not Disposed to Have Mr. Corbett Destroy the Project.

It has been learned that Representative Corbett, in the Virginia legislature, has submitted a proposition in the nature of a compromise to the Mount Vernon Avenue Association committee. If it is accepted Association committee. If it is accepted it will have the effect of taking the entire management out of the hands of the incorporators of the project and place it under the supervision and control of nine persons, to include the mayor of Alexandria and judges of the county courts of Alexandria and Fairfax counties. It is not thought that the association will agree to any such proposition or depart from the original terms of the set before the legislature. All the members of the association seen by the REPERICAS's correspondent in Alexandria last night were not disposed to have Mr. Corbett strange affairs connected with the opening and maintaining of the avenue to suit himself. They are content to have the representation increased by the appointment of the officials referred to, but are unwilling to be deprived of all voice in the matter themselves. The Alexandria delegation are firm in their purpose to secure the charter as originally drawn, as they believe that to be to the best interest of the city of Alexandria. They have an idea that they know something about the wants of the people interested in the movement as well as Mr. Corbett, and that they are as watchful of the welfare of Alexandria as the representative at Richmond can be. it will have the effect of taking the entire

SENATOR STANFORD. Why He Voted for Mr. Lamar's Con-

firmation. Scnator Stanford, of California, has written the following letter to a constitu-ent who asked his reasons for voting for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as a justice of the United States Supreme Court :

the United States Supreme Court:

Washington, D. C., Fec. 6.—Vour letter asking my reasons for voting for Mr. Lamar received, I voted for him because I considered him one of the best men in the south for the place. He is, in my judgment a broad, liberal-minded man of a great deal of learning. He was a professor of law in a university in Mississippi. I think he is a thoroughly converted Unionist, and I do not think it wiss to reject any one on the ground alone that they were engaged in the late rebellion. I think that we want to be one people, politically and socially, Gen. Grant expressed the idea when he said, "Let us have peace." Mr. Lamar's loyalty and integrity to the Union was passed upon most conclusively when both houses of Congress provided for the succession to the presidency and made him an heir—only a few removes from the presidency. I am reluctant to find myself not in harmony with all the Republican senators, but it was a case, so far as my action was concerned, entirely for my own indgment and conscionee, and I voted accordingly. Respectfully yours.

LELAND STANFORD,

OHIO STILL THERE.

The Buckeye State Legislature Solid

on the Tariff Question. The joint resolut one of the Ohio legis-lature, introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, express faith in a protective tariff for the sake of protection to the end that the people may have a diversity of employment, the may have a diversity of employment, the farmers may have a home market, laborers may have good wages, and the nation be independent among the nations of the earth; denouncing as unjust, unwise, and unpartiolic the views expressed by the President in opposition to a protective policy—views which, 'f formulated into law, would dissipate the surplus, paralyze industry, degrade labor, and demoralize business; and requesting Ohlo's representatives to oppose all measures that may be offered in Congress for the purpose of giving effect to those views.

Edmund Collier and His Plays. The stage has been proclaimed from the forum of the New York Herald an educator of the people, as set forth in an editorial, in which, with the intelligent pressofthe world it truthfully emphasizes the fact that the any and all tangible incidents pictured from the stage. Then why should they not learn a lesson from the history entailed in the repertoire of Edmund Collier, whether they be "Cade, the Bondman," "Metamora, the Wronged Man," or 'Virginius," and "Damon," the subjects of different though lustful and repacious tyrants.

property was wrested from their hands, or the ignominious punishments which were cause lessly inflicted on their persons. The king-dom was out of joint. An imbecile and rapadom was out of joint. An imbedie and ranacious monarch on the throne: a band of
licentious and factions nobles around hima partiament ready to impose any exactions
on the commons—and all the minor offices
of the government filled with a species of
freeboolers, who deemed the possessions of
the people their lawful prey, blundered their
dwellings, spurned them as their does stanned
those they loved and morked at their siletion—in such a state of things the burdens
under which the great mass of Englishmen
labored must have been severs in the extreme,
and history will not have repeated itself until
her suffering sister, who is now appealing for
her undoubted rights, shall have them accorded.

Nay, more. Let them follow Cade through

her suffering sister, who is now appealing for her undoubled rights, shall have them acrowded.

Nay, more. Let them follow Cate through his whole career; let them behold him in the midst of insurrection, checking the natural ferencess of his followers, restraining their passions, and compelling them by the severest orders to respect private property; see him withdrawing his forces each night from London, when he had taken possession of that city, that its inhabitants might sleep without fear of molestation; mark him continually endeavoring to lix the attention of the people solely on those great ends of public right and justice for which alone he had placed himself in arms against the king; let them look at Cade in these points of view, and we think their unfounded prejudices will speedily give way to very different sentiments.

Cade was defeated, and his very name ties buried underneath the rubbish of nations. But his example did not die. Those who are curious in historian research may easily trace the influence of the principles which Cade battled to establish through succeeding reigns, if they tollow the stream of history from the sixth Henry downward they will find that the same sentiments of freedom were continually breaking away from the restraints of syranny, and that the same grievances complained of by the leader, of the Kentish insurrection were the main cause of all the risings of the commons, till at last the cup of oppression, filled to overflowing, was dashed to the earth by an outraged people, the power of the throne was shaked to its center, and the evils under which men long had ground were remedied by a revolution of blood. We are passing through the sunset of the ever evolving revolution of blood, we are remedied by a revolution of blood, we are passing through the sunset of the ever evolving revolution of blood, we see the same ends will be achieved in peace through an anyanced civilization of mankind, and thank God, the dawn is breaking over a revolution where the same ends will be achieved wanced civilization.

Mr. Collier plays "Jack Cade" at Harris's
Bijou Theater this afternoon and evening. Anchor Lodge of Good Templars.

Anchor Lodge assembled in their new poarters at Elks' Hall last evening. Chief Templar Patterson conducted the opening exercises according to the new ritmi. The remplar Fatterson conductes.

exercises according to the new ritinal. The tollowing officers were installed. C. T., Brother H. K. Patterson; V. T., Sister S. A. Hallowell; P. C. T., Brother Hendricks; A. R. S., Brother T. C., Spurgeon; F. S., Sister A. Spurgeon; T., Sister S., Vanhorn; I. G., Sister Downing, O. C., Brother Charles E. Cheeks, Under the head of the good of the order Brother Potter, of Monumental Lodge, made some remarks, Brother Patterson gave gams of song, and a reading by Sister Spurgeon milshed that portion of the programme.

The chief leasure of the evening was an address by Col W. F. Switzler, who took up the remonstrance bettion against prohibition, printed in the Record of Sunday, He assailed the various arguments and dissected them thoroughly, in a clear and concise manner, and convinced all who listened to his address by his forethe and logical manner of presenting the truth. Anchor Lodge invites the members of the other lodges to visit them is their new place of meeting at Elks Hall, on every Monday night.

The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia-Fair weather on Tuesday, with slightly warmer weather, followed by colder weather and light snow on Wednesday, light to fresh winds, shifting to westerly.

Thermometer readings; 7 s. m., 33.92; 3 p.

m., 49.9°; 10 p. m., 55.9°; mean temperature, 53.0°; maximum, 45.0°; minimum, 54.9°; mean relative humidity, 70.9°; total proofoftation,

DISTRICT LEGISLATION.

MEASURES THE COMMISSIONERS FAYOR. AND THOSE THEY DO NOT

The Bill to Abolish Pool-Selling Easorsed-An Effort to Protect Young Girls-The Acts Relating to Liquor Traffic too Sweeping.

able action H. R. bill 3090, respecting the service of summons. They report unfavorably on H. R. bill 5174, "for the relief of Providence Hospital," unless so amended as to exclude all special assessments that are security for outstanding lies certifi-

cates,

They favor the bill 4964, "to prevent any person or persons in the cities of Washington and Georgetown from making books and pools on the result of trotting or tuaning races or boat races." Favorable action is also recommended on bill 4965, "to regulate proceedings under de luastico inquirendo;" also, bill 4967, "to provide a criminal code for the District of Columbia;" also, bill 1968, "to regulate the foreclosure of mortgages and deeds of trust in the District of Columbia;" also, bill 1964, "relating to the record of wills in the District of Columbia;" also, bill 1963, "to authorize the commissioners of the District of Columbia;" also, bill 5983, "to authorize the commissioners of the District of Columbia to complete a contract for the sale of certain real estate to Job Barnard." Respecting H. R. bill 1969, "to incorporate the District of Columbia Suburban Rallway Company," they say that the powers songat by the company are vague and indefinite and quite too general in their terms to be recommended. "In all cases of rallway legislation construction and equipment should be under the general direction of the board of commissioners of the District. The company should be required to file a achedule of running time and the commissioners empowered to enforce it. No grads crossing by steam rallroad trains abould be allowed within the District, nor should there be undue multiplication of tracks in the steet already occupied or unnecessary frequency of cars running over these tracks owing to the occupation thereof by two or more companies. The companies in live of personal tax, pay into the District treasury a percentage of, say, 4 or 5 per cent, of their gross proceeds. In the case of a suiturban enterprise a silding scale might beadopted, commencing with 3 per cent, of their gross proceeds. In the case of a suiturban enterprise a silding scale might beadopted, commencing with 3 per cent, of their gross proceeds. In the case of a suiturban enterprise a silding scale might beadopted to give security.

They fav They favor the bill 4964, "to prevent any person or persons in the cities of Washing-

are recommended with certain modifications.

They favor the bill (1496) to amend the statutes relating to the protection of giris and for the punishment of rape. This bill says: "Sec. 1152. Every person convicted of rape, either (first) by carnally and unlawfully knowing any minor female under the age of 18 years or (second) by foreibly ravishing any woman of the age of 18 years or upward shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor for the first offense for a period not less than ten nor more than thirty years, and for the second offense for and during the period of his natural life." On the fit. R. bills 1493, 1748, 3335, and 4859, in regard to the sale of liquor in the District, they comment as follows:

While the commissioners admitthat very

District, they comment as follows:

While the commissioners admittat very serious evils grow out of the liqu'er traine, and that its proper control by legislative enactment is attended with great difficulty, they are not prepared to recommend the radical treatment of the subject proposed in these bills. A large number of the citizens of this community regard all measures of this character as an infringement on personal liberty, and hold that unnecessary restraints should not be imposed upon any class because of the excessive indusence of another in what is injurious. In view of this condition of things they deem it their duty to ad-

DISPUTED TITLE.

Under What Conditions a Rill to Ra-

move a Cloud Will Lie. In the case of Thomas J. Fisher, trustee, against T. T. Tucker and some sixty-nine others, and the trustees of the estate of William Sharon, in the court in general term, Chief Justice Bincham yesterday delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree below dismissing the bill. An appeal was noted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The cases all fell under one decision, and were brought to remove the cloud from the title of certain lots in square 151, between Seventeenth, Eighteenth, T and U streets. This property was owned by Thomas T. Tucker, formerly treasurer of the United States from 1818 to 1828, and he died in the latter year. In 1837 the property was sold for taxes by the late Joseph Abbott, who in 1840 recovered a deed and went into possession. In 1862 the government troops went into possession temporarily, and the complainants claim title under Abbott. The court reaffirms the opinion in the case of Main against Marks, in 4th Mackey, and says, first, that to maintain the bill the complainants should be in actual possession when the bill is filed, and, second, a bill to remove cloud from title will not lie unless the title is threatened. term. Chief Justice Bingham vesterday

German in Five Weeks. A cordial invitation is extended to the in-tensety interesting lesson to-day. The follow

ing, to whom you are referred, registered yes-terday for the course of lessons. Others may join to-day: F. Gilbert.
S. H. F. Gilbert.
S. Easby Smitt.
S. Easby Smitt.
S. Massy Smitt.
S. Mars L. M. Zeller.
S. Marie Moss.
S. Hina L. Horsev.
S. Li, B. Heaven.
S. Homilier.
S. Homilier.
S. Homes.
Homilier.
S. J. A. Jones.
Homes begin 10:20 a. p. 4:15 and 5 p. or

Mrs. Homilier. J. A. Jones. Hours begin 10:30 a. m. 4:15 and 5 p. m. Yesterdsy Masonic Temple hall was filed at the hours named. Free admission to-day. Prof. G. H. Laughlin, A. M., president of Garfield University, wrote: "Haupt's method is founded on sound philosophy and marks a brilliant ora in language teaching."

Enjoying the Handerchief Party. The handkerchiet party given by Prots. Hinton & Greenwell last night at their daucing academy, McCauley's Hall, Capitol Hill, was a splendid affair. Many present were in full evening dress, and the hours support by very merrily.

PERSONALITIES.

Enna Juck, of the National Opera Company,

ASSISTANT POSTMANTER GENERAL STEVENSON is steadily improving.
CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON visit New York to-day for the purpose of inspecting the Atlanta.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, died at her residence on Beaces street, Boston, yesterday morning, in her 67th

HARVEY M. PRIESD, of Ohio, a law clark in the office of the antistant attorney goneral for the Interior Department, has resigned to

accept the position of secretary to Associate, Justice Lamar.

AN UNCALLED-FOR ATTACK

He Says If Lacks Art. Science, and Manufactures, and is, Therefore, no Place to Locate the Great Permauent

such other celebration as may hereafter be provided for" that the two houses of Con-gress shall meet in the half of the House of

rounded him notwithstanding the efforts of the police.

The quinquennial parliament bill will be taken up to morrow.

The Austrian minister of war declares an increase in the officers of the landwehr an absolute necessity, and asks an extra credit of \$250,000. An increase of recruits for the landwehr was now necessary. The government desired peace, but to carry out the provisions of the treaty published it became necessary to follow the example of the other powers.

A BOSTON DEFAULTER.

A Leading Lawyer Swindles Trust

BOSTON, Feb. 6 .- It is stated to night that of school age in the state only 180,000 at tended school. It was agreed that this was a bad showing for Bourbon management of the public school system. The attendance has decreased 12 per cent, while expenses have increased 2 per cent.

It is understood that the conference committee of the two houses of the assembly will agree to a proposition of Mr. Corbett, of Alexandria, which will be satisfactory to the incorporators of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association. This will insure the passage of the bill without opposition.

UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS.

After the House had seated the contestee yesterday, Representative Farquhar remarked to a Democratic brother: "Ye had a good many White men on your side of the House to-day." The pun has been appropriated by Tim Campbell, and by a host of newspaper men.

Just before Mr. Crisp made his closing attact on Mr. White yesterday evening, he held

THE NATIONAL OPERA. Brilliant Success of the Company in "Tannhauser."